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istic, separation; of derangement with knowledge, conflict; of manic-depressive insanity, domination; of paranoia, deviation; of the dementias, disorganization; of subnormality, arrest of development. The psychological significance of these terms is discussed and explained at length, and an attempt is made to bring them all into relation. "Judicial Diagnosis by the Association-method," by A. Binet, argues against unlimited confidence in the method for application in practice. The writer reviews the experiments of Henke and Eddy and of Yerkes and Berry, pointing out chances for error, and showing on both theoretical and practical grounds that the method, as used in the laboratory or classroom, is not suited to the conditions of the criminal court. The psychological literature of 1909 is reviewed by Beaunis, Binet, Bovet, Languier des Bancelles, Maigre, and Stern, under the headings of physiological psychology, sensations and movements, perceptions and illusions, associations, attention, memory and images, language, feelings, aesthetics, thought, suggestion, individual psychology, child psychology and pedagogy, animal psychology, judicial psychology, pathology, dreams, treatises and methods, and philosophical questions.

W. S. FOSTER

Il sentimento giuridico. GIORGIO DEL VECCHIO. Seconda Edizione. Roma: Fratelli Bocca, 1908. pp. 26.

Professor del Vecchio, of the University of Sassari, who has previously published several articles on kindred topics,—*L'etica evoluzionista* (1903), *Diritto e personalità umana nella storia del pensiero* (1904),—discusses in the present monograph the "feeling (or sense) of justice" in man, its origin and development. From the time of Aristotle down this "sense of justice" has been attributed to man, but the philosophers have disputed much as to its primary or derived character (these arguments the author briefly summarizes). According to Professor del Vecchio, "the origin and nature of the sense of justice is essentially a problem of the metaphysical order" (p. 12). This, however, does not prejudice in any way the analysis of the psychic *datum* and its proper functions. The "sense of justice" is thus "primary and normal *datum* of the ethical conscience, an element or an aspect of it; and its nature is affective and, at the same time, ideological." A fundamental and distinctive characteristic of the "sense of justice" is its independence of all exterior sanction,—that is just, which is right independent of all positive historical sanction. Thus justice and law differ. No prescription of law can destroy this original faculty of conscience to oppose itself, as supreme principle, to the authority of constituted law (p. 23), this, Hobbes to the contrary notwithstanding. The philosophy of law is rooted in the "juridical vocation of conscience." The "sense of justice" is "the anthropological exigence of law, its primary indication, and the psychic expression of its human necessity."

ALEXANDER F. CHAMBERLAIN

Sulla Craniologia degli Herero. DOTT. SERGIO SERGI. Roma, 1908. pp. 10. (Estr. dal *Boll. d. R. Accad. Med. di Roma*, Anno XXXIV, Fasc. I).

Contributo allo Studio del Lobo frontale et parietale nelle Razze umane. Osservazioni sul Cervello degli Herero. Pel DOTT. SERGIO SERGI. Roma: Fratelli Pallotta, 1908. p. 107, 1 pl.

In the first of these studies Professor S. Sergi gives the results of his examination (description, measurements) of 6 male crania of the Herero (a Bantu people of Damara Land, German Southwest Africa), now in the collection of the Anatomical Institute, Berlin. The skull-capacities range from 1,315 to 1,590 ccm. (4 are 1,500 or over); the cephalic indices from 67.5 to 72.9 (4 below 71). The Herero have a skull-capacity approaching that of the Kaffirs of the S. E. coast,—it is a curious fact that the Bantu peoples of the S. W. and S. E. coasts have a cranial capacity greater than that of those of Central Africa and the region of the upper Congo. The cephalic index of the Herero ranks them among the more dolichocephalic